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L. J. HARDING
Agent Union Depot
LAWNSHE, T. P. A.

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If Ingalls was to remain in Washington, this would make the defeat of the closure or gag resolution an absolute certainty, but he is to leave for Kansas on Sunday, and in his absence another effort will be made.

The plan that Hoar has decided upon is to go Senator Edmunds to take the chair when the proper time arrives, and put the question, etc., said that Senator Edmunds has consented to this. Hoar, however, will neither deny nor admit it to the press. However, in view of the decided western opposition to the infamously bad, the best authorities all agree that the closure resolution cannot be passed at all.

OTHER REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

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If this be true, it will make it certain that a vote will never be reached. Indeed, whether they do or not, the chances are yet decidedly in favor of the bill being with the session without ever being voted upon.

Tomorrow the finance committee will report the financial bill which has already been outlined in these dispatches, and on Monday the bill will probably be taken up, discussed and passed. Hoar has an idea that the democrats will attempt to talk for a week or two on this bill, and wants to bring in his state resolution to apply to this, but the democrats know his scheme, and have prepared a counter one. They will consume practically no time in debate on the financial bill, but will offer a free coinage amendment and call for a vote as soon as the republicans are ready.

This will cut the gravy off again, and might result in the passage of a free coinage bill through the senate. If it does, it will be an all-around victory for the democrats. The force bill republicans are very badly muddled about.

Senator Stewart's Speech.

Mr. Faulkner offered an amendment, of which he had given notice the other day, being a substitute for section 14, as to the appointment of three election canvassers for the state, upon application therefor. He had the floor to speak upon it, but yielded to Mr. Stewart, who made an argument against the bill, on the ground that an attempt to execute it in the south would be disastrous to both races. He believed that the safeguards drawn around the elective franchise in the great cities of the north had been, on the whole, beneficial, but a different problem was presented in the south. He was a friend of the colored man, and deeply sympathized with him, but he could not ask him to put his life in jeopardy in order to fight a political battle for his (Mr. Stewart's) advantage. He was equally a friend to the white man, and desired to refrain from any act which might seem to justify him (the white man) in making war upon the negro race which congress had unchallenged. Whatever was done in the matter of protecting suffrage at the south, unless it was done through the voluntary action of the people of that section, would have to result in one of two things. If the negroes were persecuted by force, the same force would inevitably be driven to the necessity of destroying his enemy. This involved the enslavement and extermination of the whites. There was nothing more certain than that. The employment of force would result ultimately in the extermination either of the blacks or of the whites.

He reviewed the reconstruction legislation in which he had himself been a prominent actor in the senate; pointed out the stringent provisions by which the protection of the negro voter was secured; the various bills introduced, and negotiated agreements made by leading republicans in both houses against the suspension of the habeas corpus, and against allowing the military power of the United States to be exercised in the south during the period of Grant, and he asked how, if President Grant had been unable to protect the colored man in their right of suffrage, any other president could do better.

If military power was to be used in the execution of the pending bill, then the bill should be defeated, and if it was to be a dead letter, why pass it?

His opinion at the south was entirely against it. Instead of protecting the colored man, it would bring him into greater misery, if not death. No assumption of party necessity could justify such an act. It was the plain duty of the senate, he held, to turn to natural causes in the hope that they would remedy the evil. The bill ought not to pass, because it never

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATOR STEWART
TAKES THE OPEN FIELD AGAINST
THE FORCE BILL.

A SHARP ASSAULT FROM THE WEST

Which Will Make the Republicans of the
East Resolute in Their Demand for Force
Legislation Against the South.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—[Special.]—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the free state supporters of the force bill camp this afternoon by making a speech in which he came out prominently and emphatically against the force bill.

The people of the country are against it, he said, and it will not answer the purpose for which it was designed. He thought it was bad policy for republicans to pass it, and he would positively vote against it if the bill ever reached a vote.

GRANNY HOAR ANNOYED.

All the time he was speaking Hoar sat perfectly still with a frown upon his face. He was not only displeased but frightened.

But the Stewart speech was not the only thing that happened today to annoy Granny Hoar. A meeting of the committee on rules was called to take some action upon the closure resolution, decided upon by the caucus the other night. The only members present were Senators Aldrich, Sherman and Harris. Senator Blackburn and Ingalls were absent. Senator Sherman proposed that they pair Ingalls and Blackburn and proceed. Senator Harris, who is one of the shrewdest parliamentarians in the house, however, objected, saying that he would send for Senator Blackburn. He did it, but when the Kentuckian arrived, Senator Sherman sent him word that the meeting of the committee had been postponed.

THE INSIDE CAUSE.

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would be enforced; because it would conspire to the southern whites; because it would bring further misery on southern blacks, and because it would increase sectional animosities and kyanite anew the discord of the past.

Mr. Stewart gave a brief account of the suppression of election laws and the act for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

He recalled the speech of Senator George F. Hoar and J. R. Hawley, then representatives in the house. Among those then voting against the force bill, Mr. Stewart recalled J. G. Garfield, William W. Phelps, Kasson, and George L. Miller. General George F. Hoar said, "We are very strenuous in our opposition to the force bill." Mr. Stewart declared.

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THE HALL TRIAL.

A CASE OF UNENDING SENSATION AND SURPRISE.

The Prosecution Continues to Bring Out Startling Testimony in Regard to Hall's Doings in Dodge.

MACON, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—Another day of the conspiracy trial has drawn to a close and with still more damaging evidence against the defendants. Indeed it seems that the prosecution has an unlimited amount of proof of the guilt of these men, and will show beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were all implicated in the horrible assassination.

Witness Bohannon was put on the stand this morning. The defense objected to his testimony on the ground that it was hearsay.

Judge Speer overruled the objection and the examination went ahead.

Said Bohannon:

"Burch came to me much excited. He asked if I was not afraid of the Dodges. I answered no. He said the Dodges had offered \$10,000 for the capture of the murderer of Captain Forsyth, and had the Pinkerton man working on the case, and these men he said, were right in the vicinity. He said Wright Lancaster had played the mischief by riding with Hall from Eastman to Millen."

The witness went with Moore to Bullard's mill to buy the owner out. On their way Moore told the witness that Reman was not the man who killed Forsyth, but to let the public think so. He said Moore told him that Lowrey and Clements did the killing; that they stayed at Burch's house for several days before and after the killing; that the Lancasters, Moore and Burch were interested in the murder; that they were in almost daily consultation before and after the killing; that Lowrey said that the killing "was but a breakfast for him"; that they said they were going to clean out the Dodges.

The witness stated further that he then watched his partner, Wright Lancaster, and after some time remarked that it looked well for them since the Dodges were being treated so badly. Lancaster replied that it did look well for them.

He then went to Mr. Overby, Dodge's agent, and told him that he knew all the facts about the killing, and if Dodge would buy him out, he would tell all he knew. Mr. Overby refused to buy, and after consultation with Mr. Hill in Macon again refused, but said he did not think the Dodges would let him have anything if he did buy.

In the course of the examination the witness produced a letter, although it was not put in evidence, which is presumed to have been of an intimidating character. This letter was one of a series he had received, using threats against him.

After the examination of this witness court adjourned until this afternoon.

CLEMENTS' STATEMENT.

Upon the convening of court, Bohannon was again put on the stand and through a rigid cross-examination. He reiterated what he had said at the morning session. His testimony is considered of great weight against the conspirators. But the worse was yet to come. That was the statement made by Clements, while in jail, a short time ago.

The witness stuck to his testimony for two reasons. It was to be read by the stenographer who took it down at the time, and this was plainly hearsay.

Then the testimony alluded only to what had been told Clements by Burch—that is, as far as all the defendants were concerned except Clements himself, and this, also, was hearsay.

Judge Speer said he would hear the statement, though it might be found necessary to rule out certain portions of it.

Mr. Richter, the stenographer, then took the stand and read from a copy which he made the statement made by the witness at the jail.

In it Clements told how he had been approached by Burch, who asked him to join in the work. He refused at first, but was told that he could make \$500 thereby, and, at the same time, prevent being taken by those parties who wanted him on an old charge. Clements agreed to do the work, but did not so state in plain language until later. He afterwards told Clements that he was going to help Burch do the work.

Burch and Lowrey, he said, often went to Newnan together. He never went with them about two weeks after he went to Burch's house, the time was selected for the work. He and Clements left together and went to the home of Captain Forsyth. He (Clements) did not go all the way, but waited for Lowrey. After a while Lowrey returned, and told him he had not finished the work. Clements then told him to take off his shoes, which he did. Lowrey doing likewise. They put turtleneck on their feet, and then went back to Burch's by a somewhat circuitous route. They remained at Burch's house that night.

At this juncture, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the balance of the statement was postponed until the next day.

The balance of the statement is in the same line as that already told.

In his statement, Clements said that Burch told him Hall was into it for \$225, and that both the Lancasters were interested. He claims that he was threatened into doing what he did. The reading of the Clements' statement clearly left a doubt that the dark talk of conspiracy and murder already told, is true in every respect.

The case grows more and more sensational, and proof is fastening its fangs closer and closer about the accused.

College Completed.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—Messrs. Wingate & Mell, of Atlanta, have just started their new school in the large boardroom of the Georgia Free School, of this city. Every room and hall is heated. This is but another evidence that Professor Van Hoose is leaving no stone unturned to make the seminary the best school in the state. During the present session, however, in the hall has been crowded with young ladies from this and other states. Seven new rooms have just been completed, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next term, January 1st.

Colored People of Oconee Excited.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—News reached here today of the fact that among the negroes of Oconee county, a great deal of excitement prevails over the death of Oscar Thrasher, the negro who was shot by Mr. Henry Lyle, a few days ago. The negroes regard the shooting as being without provocation, as reports were current of a riot that was brewing among them. The latest news, however, points to a suppression of such designs, as the better class of the negroes are opposed to such conduct.

The Oilmill in Danger.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The frame building near the old oil mill was yesterday burned down. There was a bale of seed cotton and six or seven guns stored in it, which were burned. The fire caught the oilmill building several times, but by the good work of the colored hook and ladder company it was kept under control until water could be thrown on it by the fire engine.

The Insurance Was Good.

AMERICUS, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The brick kilns and part of the Ocmulgee Brick Company were destroyed by fire yesterday, together with four box cars standing alongside. This was an American company, lately established at the Ocmulgee river bridge of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad. The loss is largely covered by insurance.

A New Editor.

LAGRANGE, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—R. H. G. Abrams has leased The Heard County Banner and will enter into his work as editor immediately. This gentleman will, no doubt, do well in the field of journalism.

THE METHODISTS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

The Third Day's Session Under the Presidency of Bishop Haygood—Reports of Officers and Committees.

MACON, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The third day's session of the south Georgia conference met today at 9 o'clock a.m., Bishop Haygood in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. T. Lowe. The minutes having been read and approved, the bishop resumed the question, "Who continues?"

E. D. Phillips, elder, was passed to class of third year.

The twelfth question was called, "What trained preachers are elected elders?"

The following having been before the committee and passed an approved examination, were elected to elders' orders: J. T. Ryder, T. W. Dailey, J. F. Griffin, W. H. Olmstead, F. W. Ellis, of this class, failed to suit the committee, and was continued in the class of fourth year.

Question 10. "What local preachers are elected deacons?"

Columbus district, Rev. W. E. Crawley; Eastman district, A. A. Gordon; Valdosta district, John A. Adams.

Leave of absence was granted Rev. P. H. Crimpton until tomorrow.

Question 14. "What local preachers are elected elders?"

Savannah district, George M. Scruggs, J. W. Jackson, and others; John W. Poy.

Under this question the name of Rev. A. A. Ellwood was brought before the conference to have his credentials restored. Mr. Ellwood was at one time an elder in the conference, but on account of an aberration, his credentials were taken from him. After this he was reinstated.

The inquiry ascertained that his mind having been restored he came back into the church and was licensed to preach, and now asks for restoration to his former standing. The case brought out considerable discussion. The vote being taken resulted in 32 for and 68 against. The credentials were restored.

Under this question the name of Rev. No. 1, on books and periodicals. Without discussion the report was adopted.

The following were selected a committee on colportage: S. S. Sweet, James Austin, Bascom Anthony, W. F. Smith, R. T. Burden, E. Phillips, John W. Cheathan.

Under this question the name of Rev. J. T. Gilmore, reported that he had been appointed to investigate the case of T. T. Gilmore, reported that they had been restored to their former standing. The election will be held January 20th.

THE GOOD RECORD.

MADE BY HONEST JOHN SCHWARTZ IN SAVANNAH.

He Brings the City Through with a Cash Surplus of \$115,000—The Splendid Condition of the City Treasury.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The city of Savannah will end the present year in a magnificent financial shape.

The cash in the treasury will be about \$115,000.

Or this \$80,000 came from the ground rent lot holders, but the other \$35,000 was saved from the regular income.

With this large unexpected sum, a large and important improvement will be undertaken.

By the end of next year the city counts on having another heavy surplus from the ground rent lots. There is still unpaid \$400,000 on those lots, and some of it will come in before the suit is ended, the aldermen calculate.

Then there is \$40,000 still tied up in the Liberty street asphalt paving case. All of that is considered as assets, but is not counted in the \$115,000 surplus, which the city will begin the new year with.

WILL STAND FOR RE-ELECTION.

All of the present board of aldermen will stand for re-election.

That was decided upon at a caucus.

Three of the board had said that they did not care for continued honors, but their fellow members persuaded them to run again. Where the new candidates will come in is a question. All twelve of the present board, and the mayor, will pull together, and opposition tickets will have little show. The election will be held January 20th.

IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The American Marble Company Goes to the Wall.

MARIETTA, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The American Marble Company, located near this place, was put in the hands of a receiver this morning. The assets are \$150,000; liabilities, \$300,000. Mr. George F. Newell was made receiver.

The American marble works were established six or seven years ago by Boston capitalists, and for a time and until quite recently, Mr. George R. Eagar, of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, was manager. Mr. Newell, who is made receiver, has the secretary and treasurer of the company for several years.

H. T. Olmstead, of Tennessee, presented a resolution to have appointed a committee of the from each state represented in the convention to memorialize the legislatures of the states to set before the distressed farmers of the drought-stricken and frozen west and northwest and the occupants of the barren farms of New England, the great advantages of climate and soil and market offered by the southern states.

The resolution of G. F. Moore, of West Virginia, to establish a journal to be the organ of the south, for the purpose of proclaiming its advantages to the world, with the general manager as editor and the executive committee associates, was referred to the executive committee.

H. T. Olmstead, of Tennessee, presented a resolution of W. H. Malone, of Ashville, to request congress to provide by law that our consuls at the different posts abroad be empowered to enquire into the healthy condition of all immigrants to the United States, and also to their character and habits of industry, and a certificate of the same to be required before the immigrant can be received into this country.

After making brief statements concerning what was being done, one of the best and most practical addresses ever delivered on the conference floor closed with a good collection to support a missionary from the south Georgia conference.

Rev. W. M. Hayes, commissioner of education and state superintendent, made a strong address in behalf of the missionary movement.

The doctor urged the great necessity of leadership in its line of work. In speaking of the missionaries from the south Georgia conference, the speaker paid tribute to the Rev. Dr. W. H. Malone, who died in Mexico.

On being informed that the Rev. W. B. Burke, son of Rev. J. W. Burke, was the only man who has gone from his conference in the last five years, he made a strong plea for some other man.

The resolution was referred to the executive committee.

The committee on the west, of the mid-southern states, were called and their characters reported.

The twenty-eighth question was renewed and the names of the elders called and characters passed. When the name of Rev. W. P. Harrison, the book editor, was called he made a brief report concerning The Review.

On motion an afternoon session was ordered at 3:30 o'clock.

After announcements, the conference adjourned with doxology and benediction.

The joint board of finance will pay more than 100 per cent of the appropriations.

On account of the missionary address Bishop Haygood announced that they would receive the class into full connection tomorrow at 11 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 o'clock in the noon.

The collection taken this morning to support a missionary, amounted to over \$900.

The bishop announced the following committee to try J. L. Gilmore: W. P. Harrison, president; Wesley Lane, J. M. Marshall, N. D. McWhorter, J. W. Nease, J. M. Austin, John H. Thompson, J. W. Simmons, Harrison Stubbs, P. S. Twitty.

The educational anniversary was held to-night at the Mulberry street church. Dr. W. A. Candler delivered the address.

THE YAARAB BANQUET.

The banquet given last night by the Ancient Arabic Order of the Knights of the Holy Shrine was a brilliant affair in every respect.

The general lodge room of the Masonic hall was used as a reception room and the gallant knights and beautiful women made a brilliant picture.

The tables in the banquet hall were set for 100 couples, and the following was the menu served:

OYSTERS.
Fried, Steamed Petties.

Boned Turkey, Tongue, Stuffed Turkey.

Pate of Foie Gras, a Strasbourg.

Queen Olives, Mixed Pickles, Celery.

Champagne Punch, Malaga Grapes.

Fruits of Banana, Oranges, Malaga Grapes.

Coffee Noir, Flowers.

Among those present were:

Messrs. H. C. Stockdale, Eugene Hardeman

A. P. Woodward, John R. Wilkinson, J. W.

Vanbibber, C. F. Malone, Madam R. M.

C. N. Kight, G. H. Holliday, Dr. Hugh

Hagan, M. B. Torbett, J. T. Alexander,

J. D. Edwards, J. D. Frazier, F. C. Swift, J. N. Swift, W. B. Miles, D.

O. Dougherty, Fred Stilson, Misses Carrie

Matthews, Marguerite, Lawshe, Venable,

Mrs. W. T. Crenshaw, Misses Mary D. Wood-

ward and Josie Stoddard.

The appeal has borne fruit.

At their Monday evening's meeting, the local lodge of the Order of B'nai Brith took steps to ascertain the exact condition of things in Russia at the present time.

With that end in view they will write to

Simon Wolf, of Washington city, formerly

United States minister to Egypt. Mr. Wolf

has traveled extensively through Europe and is thoroughly posted on affairs there.

They will also communicate with Dr. Isaac

M. Wise, of Cincinnati, editor of The Israelite

and a man well posted on the condition of the Jews in Europe.

It is altogether likely that they will be

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WATER HEATERS,

Lining, Machine Shop,

SUPPLIES AND TOOLS

Brook St. ATLANTA, GA.

THE GREAT CIVILIZER.

REVENUE RAIDERS
Find a fruitful field for operations in Florida.

TERRIFIC BLOW IS DRAFT AT THE TICKET SCALPER
by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its Fourth Annual Report.

Below are given some interesting statistics and other facts taken from the fourth annual report of the interstate commerce commission:

The railway mileage of this country in round numbers is about 160,000 miles.

The number of railway companies are 2,000, and adding to these smaller companies connected with the railroads, there are 1,000 more, making 3,000 in all. The total population in various capacities, such as officials of roads, officers and employees of associations, legal solicitors, legal advisers and others, the aggregate is not far from 1,000,000, or about one-fifth of the adult male population of the country.

The business done includes the carriage of \$100,000,000 of freight and \$47,000,000 of passenger traffic.

On the subject of ticket brokers, or "scalpers," the report speaks as follows:

"With the growth of railroads and the competition among them for patronage, scalping has become a large business and very profitable to those engaged in it. It is carried on with the greatest boldness and success in the larger cities of the country, and the most eager competition exists between railroads.

In New York city there exists thirteen scalping offices, with about thirty persons, and at an estimated expense for officer and clerk hire of \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year, and with an average annual income of \$60,000 to \$100,000. At Chicago there are fifteen scalping offices whose combined annual expense for rent and office hire amounts to about \$100,000. At Cincinnati there are nine offices with an annual expense of about \$60,000. At Kansas City there are seven of these scalping offices with an annual expense of \$18,000.

The profits of these ultimate business offices are of \$1,000,000 annually.

The ticket broker has no necessary, or legitimate function. He is a self-constituted spokesman between the railroad and the passenger.

As there could be no field of operations for the scalper if the railroads established full establishments in all their principal cities, the majority of the business and the profits made in those instances come out of the cars and passengers who are compelled by them from the established fares and the resulting diminution of revenue. But indirectly this diminution of revenue is made up by the fact that the railroads make up the losses they have in mind in making their rates, and charge higher rates than would be necessary for fairly remunerative service upon them to support the auxiliary force of scalpers.

The business is, therefore, hurtful both to the public and to the railroads in a financial sense, and the extent of the injury is vast. The harm done by unscrupulous depredators upon a legitimate business cannot be computed by any man of standard. To railroads, the scalper serves as an invitation and an excuse for dishonest practices. It is used as a cover for evasion of law and for the concealment of commercial and competing roads to maintain agreed schedules of rates. The public morals are affected by the natural inferiority of railroads to different modes of travel and interest, and the like. If instead of code or ethics permits a road to cheat another, it is equally permissible for the public to do the same.

Ticket scalping, from any point of view, is abominable alike in its conceptions and in its operations. The competition of roads affords the scalper an opportunity to discredit the railroads at the start, so that diversing business dishonestly to a competitor, is the temptation to a road to set aside its own principles of justice and dare openly to fraud, therefore, is the incentive to business. And in its conduct every step is one of continual fraud.

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They then visited the plant of Jack Newberry, near Isagore postoffice, Holmes county, Florida.

The still of Calvin Linton, seven miles north of Caryville, Holmes county, Florida.

They captured and destroyed a 20-gallon pot still, wood cap, iron worm, seven gallons of molasses beer, ten gallons of singlings, and a lot of tools.

The capacity of the still was six gallons daily. The property, which was valued at \$50, was destroyed. Barnett Chapman was arrested while at work in the still, but could not be held as there was no Florida deputy in the party.

The still of Calvin Linton, seven miles north of Caryville, was next visited. Here they captured and destroyed one iron steam boiler, two wooden stills, iron worm, a lot of tools, and 700 gallons of beer.

The daily capacity was twenty gallons, and the value \$20. No arrests.

Seven miles north of Bonifay, Holmes county, Florida, they captured and destroyed the following property belonging to John J. Armstrong: One sixty-gallon copper still, cap and worm, 800 gallons of beer, and a lot of tools. It had a daily capacity of six gallons, and was valued at \$15. Haggard was arrested and taken before Commissioner Alfred, at Jasper, who bound him over for trial in default of bond.

The plan of Samuel C. Sellers, six miles northeast of Caryville, Holmes county, Florida.

They captured and destroyed the following property belonging to Haase Haggard: Good and situated six miles northeast of Caryville, Georgia: One forty-gallon still, cap and worm, 800 gallons of beer and a lot of tools. It had a daily capacity of six gallons, and was valued at \$15. Haggard was arrested and taken before Commissioner Alfred, at Jasper, who bound him over for trial in default of bond.

As there could be no field of operations for the scalper if the railroads established full establishments in all their principal cities, the majority of the business and the profits made in those instances come out of the cars and passengers who are compelled by them from the established fares and the resulting diminution of revenue. But indirectly this diminution of revenue is made up by the fact that the railroads make up the losses they have in mind in making their rates, and charge higher rates than would be necessary for fairly remunerative service upon them to support the auxiliary force of scalpers.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 20, 1890.

Something Should Be Done.

The house committee on Western and Atlantic railroad seems to have found a solution to the difficulties which have surrounded the State road lease, by amending the Zachry resolution in several important particulars. It is to be hoped that this will be adopted by the general assembly and accepted by the lessees, and thus settle a vexed question which promised nothing but complications and trouble. One thing is clear, the general assembly ought not to adjourn until something is done to put these matters in shape for an amicable adjustment. The interest of the state calls for this.

Governor Hill and the Mugwumps.

We learn from the New York Times the true inwardness of the mugwump opposition to Governor David Bennett Hill. "His disqualifications," remarks our contemporary, "from the mugwump point of view, are most inmoderate. He is a politician."

This is very important, but it seems to us that The Times doesn't go far enough. There is another mugwump objection to Governor Hill that is more serious still. He is a democrat—a fighting democrat. A little more conscientiousness on the part of The Times would have enabled it to have enumerated all of Governor Hill's disqualifications from a mugwump point of view. He is a politician and a democrat.

There is no doubt about these disqualifications. Governor Hill couldn't hide them if he would, and wouldn't if he could. He is a politician who understands the whole business from a to z. He knows how to harmonize and organize his party, and he knows how to defeat the straight republicans as well as the republicans who are just virtuous enough to have no well-defined principles.

If there were any doubt about Governor Hill's statesmanship, it would only be necessary to refer to the speeches he made during the recent campaign in Ohio, West Virginia and Connecticut. He is statesmen enough to know that no party can be successful unless it stands by its principles in season and out of season; that no party can be successful unless it recognizes the necessity of organization.

Certainly, Governor Hill is a politician. He is more than this—he is the most successful leader the democratic party has today. He is a democrat, and so aggressive in his methods that he has never known defeat. His qualities of leadership are recognized all over the country today, and it may be safely said that the men who admire him have no compromises to make with mugwump.

Think of it in Time. Many good people dread the holiday season.

In past years the Christmas harvest of crime has been only too red, and only too abundant.

Gradually public sentiment has changed all this. We have too much lawlessness in some localities, it is true, but in the main the holidays are observed in a very respectful and orderly manner.

This year there is every reason to hope for the best. The south has held her own better than any other section. The farmers are paying out of debt. The outlook is promising.

Under these conditions it is not likely that there will be any lack of innocent festive merriment. But those who find it difficult to curb their indulgences at this season, should keep two ideas constantly in their minds: Don't make this a drunken Christ-mas—don't forget the poor!

The Windom-Sherman Scheme.

As we suggested yesterday, it is more than probable the republican senators who profess to be in favor of the free coinage of silver have been led into the Windom-Sherman financial scheme with their eyes wide open.

In other words they have been whipped by the eastern men. Some of them say now that they are not bound by the caucus, but when the anti-free coinage scheme comes up they will all be found voting for it.

The party lash is all powerful among the republicans, especially when it is wielded by the representatives of the eastern money-power. The western senators pretend to be led, when, in fact, they are really driven.

But the signs of the storm that the Windom-Sherman scheme is preparing may already be seen in the organs of Wall street. They perceive that the measure is merely a wild attempt to bolster up silver without putting it on an equality with gold under the law. Every argument that would be employed against free coinage is now directed against this scheme, with this difference, that while they would not apply to a free coinage act, they do apply to the Windom-Sherman measure. It is a wild scheme and it is intended to delay free coinage. The government can no more fix or regulate the price of silver bullion by purchasing it than it can regulate the price of any other commodity. The only sane method of dealing with the silver question is to remonetize the white metal, and this can only be done by free coinage, which carries with it the seal of the government.

But, meanwhile, what are the democrats going to do? Are they under any obligations to support this wild-cat scheme of the republicans? Let us hope not. The measure has been introduced merely for the purpose of inducing the western republican senators to support the infamous force bill, and the democrats ought to fight it from the word go, especially the democrats who are in favor of free coinage.

This Windom-Sherman scheme is intended

to strike a blow at free coinage, and at the same time enable the republicans to place the elections in the south under the control of Johnny Davenport. It is a scheme that should be opposed by every democrat.

The Irish People and Parnell.

While it is true that Charles Stewart Parnell's immorality justifies many of his countrymen in objecting to his leadership, it does not follow that any man has the right to assassinate him or lay violent hands upon him.

The recent attacks of various mobs in Ireland upon Mr. Parnell are simply disgraceful, and without a shadow of excuse. If his enemies do not wish to hear his speeches they should stay away from his meetings. When they attempt to forcibly prevent him from speaking and assault him, and blind him with quicklime, they are acting like Irishmen, but like savages.

Give the man a chance. He has appealed to his people for a hearing, and it is his right. Opposition in the shape of mob violence will only excite sympathy for him, and place him before the world in the character of a persecuted man.

The opponents of the home rule leader should give him every opportunity to make his defense. If they gag him his friends will rapidly increase in number, because the people naturally love fair play, and when the struggle is between a mob and a man they rarely ever fail to side with the man.

It is to be hoped that there will be no repetition of the recent disturbances in Ireland.

A Few Cold Facts.

When we have a bayonet behind every ballot this country will not be fit to be a republic.

Under the name of a republic it would be a despotism.

Under bayonet rule we cannot expect the free institutions of the republic to survive.

The force bill and kindred measures are the outcome of a spirit of imperialism, encouraged in this country by a rising plutocracy.

We need a man behind every ballot and a fair showing for both. When men who know their rights are not allowed to maintain them free government is at an end.

Now That Sitting Bull has deceased, the Indians have a fresh ghost to dance for.

IT IS said that Billy Florence, the comedian, wears a monocle. People who have delightful reminiscences of Florence's acting sixty or seventy years ago, will find difficulty in believing that he is making such a spectacle of himself.

Fighting is fun in Kilkenny.

IF THE Indian war lasts long, there will be nothing but ghosts left to do the dancing.

A CHARITY DOLL sent to New York from abroad had to pay a duty of \$20. This \$20 goes into the treasury to be paid out again whenever Wall street squeals.

THE REPUBLICAN slogan of "a bayonet behind every ballot" will make the next campaign a failure.

A COLORED MAN cannot be employed on the public works in the republican state of Oregon. And yet, without the colored vote of the north a republican majority would be impossible.

IF MR. Mc-KINLEY was a poor man he would be compelled to wear a cheap coat during these tight times.

THEY SAY Baby McKinley has great fun in rolling a nickel on the floor and seeing his grandpappy chase it. It is supposed that the nickel is a family relic.

THE RIDICULOUS little president threatens to take to the woods if the force bill is defeated. He should get him a pair of stilts, so as to prevent his coat tails from dragging the ground.

THE DEMOCRATIC majority in Texas on the 4th of November was 183,861, while that of Michigan was only 11,520. Michigan must do better than this.

ACCORDING TO a Chicago robbing "a serious attempt is being made to manufacture tin-plate."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ATTENTION is directed by The Kansas City Times to the fact that whereas prior to the recent election Senator Ingalls completely overshadowed his colleague, Senator Plumb, it is now the latter who is prominent, while Ingalls is a "shattered idol." "Plumb has outstripped Ingalls," says the Kansas City Journal.

INGALLS, however, is nearer the people. He may not be so aristocratic and refined as the way of a human countenance as his colleague, but he is a practical man, who has more respect for his country's needs than for the party's whim.

These two "don'ts" are all that we need to make the old year end happily.

Don't make this a drunken Christmas!

Don't forget the poor!

The Windom-Sherman Scheme.

As we suggested yesterday, it is more than

probable the republican senators who profess to be in favor of the free coinage of silver have been led into the Windom-Sherman financial scheme with their eyes wide open.

In other words they have been whipped by the eastern men. Some of them say now

that they are not bound by the caucus, but when the anti-free coinage scheme comes up they will all be found voting for it.

The party lash is all powerful among the republicans, especially when it is wielded by the representatives of the eastern money-power.

The western senators pretend to be led,

when, in fact, they are really driven.

But the signs of the storm that the Windom-Sherman scheme is preparing may already be seen in the organs of Wall street.

They perceive that the measure is merely a

wild attempt to bolster up silver without

putting it on an equality with gold under the law.

Every argument that would be em-

ployed against free coinage is now directed

against this scheme, with this differ-

ence, that while they would not apply to a free coinage act, they do apply to the Windom-Sherman measure.

It is a wild scheme and it is intended to delay free coinage.

The government can no more fix or regulate

the price of silver bullion by purchasing it

than it can regulate the price of any other com-

modity. The only sane method of dealing

with the silver question is to remonetize the white metal, which carries with it the seal

of the government.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

The Madisonian was determined to celebrate

Christmas in proper style. The paper was

printed in bright blue ink and contained a

beautiful illuminated supplement in the form

of a calendar for 1891.

And here's The Ringgold in

bright and beaming red; so it may be said

that for once Editor Bankston has "painted

the town" in the proverbial color.

Charles J. Bayne is making himself felt on

The Augusta Chronicle; but when he writes

another pretty poem like "Margery Blair" he must not mar its beauty with such a line as—"Undiminishing miles exercise fleshish care." Some one must have been tiling a saw near the poet when he reached that stage of the poem.

"No paper next week," is the announcement made by many Georgia newspapers.

The Mirror of Commerce, a journal devoted to the commercial and industrial interests of Georgia and the south, has just issued at Savannah. Its table of contents is varied and interesting, and it may be safely predicted that The Mirror will do good work for the state. Mr. W. G. Cooper is editor and business manager.

An impudent editor gives vent to the following:

"Ring, happy bells, across the snow!

"Ring in the joyful sime and free!

"Ring in the cash that's due to me!

"Ring out the many debts I owe!

Commencing with January 1, 1891, the subscription price of The Albany News and Advertiser will be advanced to \$6. The paper has been greatly enlarged and improved during the year.

The "Stewart County Hopper," the young and blooming poet of The Lumpkin Independent, furnishes the following "Lament of Tom Reed":

I hear a mighty rumblin',
I hear a mighty sound,
The democrats are comin'—
Are trampin' on the ground.
My title's gettin' cloudy
To the little gavel prize,
And I've been too big a rowdy
For mansions in the skies.
I'll have to move my plunder,
And take another stand,
For democratic thunder
Is roarin' through the land.

Editor Latimer has unearthed a valuable "boom" in Stewart county. Numerous beds of phosphate rock and antediluvian shells have been discovered in all sections of the county, and they will eventually be used in the manufacture of fertilizers of all grades.

Editor Shaver, of The Chattanooga News, has blossomed into a first-class Christmas poet.

Editor Winter, of The Americus Times, will send a Christmas greeting to his esteemed contemporary of The New York World.

A TRIP THROUGH GEORGIA.

—Grand Master Workman Powdery, of the Knights of Labor, is on a lecture tour through Georgia.

—Savannah is having a lively municipal campaign.

—There is a wagon in Blue Ridge which is a great curiosity. It was built at Buncombe, N. C., in the year 1802, and it crossed the Naughton mountains thirty-seven years before the road was made.

—Of S. O. Parker, the nicely-dressed forger who has been plying his trade in this state, The Savannah Times says:

Parker visited Savannah in the latter part of October. He was getting short of funds, and so turned to criminal method to obtain some. Getting hold of a blank check he drew it up in favor of himself and signed Kavaughan & Bremer's name. The check was for \$100. The next day he was arrested, and it was discovered that the man arrested at Woodstock Thursday was one of the Markham house robbers.

Accordingly they went back to Marietta in order to arrest the man in doing which they anticipated no trouble, as he was under surveillance.

Major Glover was to have the man brought to Atlanta for identification last night, or

tomorrow morning.

He did not come last night, and Chief Connolly says he will be here this morning.

Mr. Murdoch says he could identify the man anywhere.

The police have their eyes on another man whom they suspect is the other robber described by Mr. Murdoch.

MR. MURDOCK TALKS.

Mr. Murdoch will leave for Chicago this morning at 11 o'clock.

Last night he said to a CONSTITUTION reporter:

I would like to have you correct the erroneous impression that I have given of myself. I don't want to leave out with this affair. I don't want to leave out with any such unjust suspicion resting on me, and further, I do not intend to rest a moment until the men who so villainously assaulted and robbed me are brought to justice. I have done all I was able to do so far, owing to my feeble condition, I could not get away.

In

THE THREE PLANS

BY WHICH THE W. AND A. MUDDLE
MAY BE FIXED.

The Committee Holds a Live and Busy Session that Lasts All Day—Bob Berner's Suggestion Will Be Reported.

There are three advisable ways to settle the state road muddle.

This, at least, is the opinion of the Western and Atlantic railroad committee.

The committee was in session all day yesterday, and did not make out its report until last night at late hour, and it was done then by a subcommittee, to be reported to the committee this morning at 8 o'clock, in the speaker's room.

At this morning's meeting the committee will hear the report of the subcommittee appointed to frame resolutions, and will shoot the report right into the house when it meets at 9 o'clock for consideration.

HOW IT WILL READ.

The report of the committee will contain three plans, as follows:

1. The committee recommends as one method of settling the question, that a commission consisting of eight men be appointed by the governor as a board of arbitration.

Before them all evidence for and against the state shall be laid and they shall decide all matters of difference between the state and the lessees by a majority vote, giving in their report the law upon which the findings are based.

The governor may veto any ruling of the commissioners, and carry it to the supreme court for settlement. It then shall go back into the hands of the committee for endorsement, and if their second ruling is vetoed by the governor, the supreme court is to settle the matter finally and irrevocably.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

The second plan of the committee as will be reported today, will be the same as above outlined except that the veto of the governor on any ruling of the commissioners shall be carried to the supreme court at once, and settled there in short order as the highest appeal.

MR. BERNER'S PLAN.

Mr. Berner, a member of the committee, has suggested a plan in the committee room which stoutly maintains is the most feasible way to settle the Western and Atlantic matter.

And the proposition will be framed in the report of the committee.

It is this:

Let the governor appoint four superior court judges with Chief Justice Bleckley as presiding officer, to act as a court or legal board to try the case of the lessees.

There shall be no appeal from the ruling of this board and they shall have absolute control of the whole affair.

Mr. Goodman and Mr. Atkinson were busy last night until 12 o'clock drawing the voluminous report that contains the above propositions. With such modifications as the whole committee will make this morning, the report in substance will be brought to the house this morning as outlined in the three plans.

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

Major E. B. Shishman appeared before the committee yesterday afternoon in behalf of the lessees.

When the plans just named were made known to him, he made a little speech, stating that the lessees were only anxious that some just method should be taken to reach a settlement of the issue at stake.

He indicated that the lessees were much more liberal in their inclinations than they appeared last year, and said that any fair step on the part of the legislature would be met half way by the lessees.

While he did not fully endorse any of the three plans named above, he seemed to think that any of them would satisfy the lessees when it came to a settlement.

ON MR. CHANEY'S DEPARTURE.

Resolutions of Regret Prepared by a Committee of the Church.

The special committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Church of Our Father, held November 3, 1890, to draft resolutions expressive of the heart-felt regret of the members in consequence of the resignation of their beloved pastor, respectfully reports as follows:

Whereas, The Rev. George Leonard Chaney, the organizer of the Church of Our Father, of Atlanta, and a faithful and devoted pastor during the eight years of its existence, has tendered his resignation as pastor.

Resolved, That in yielding to Mr. Chaney's wishes, the Church of Our Father doth sincerely regret that the intimate and loving relations that have existed between him and his people are to be in measure broken by his departure from their midst.

Resolved, That they will always remember with affection and admiration the steadfastness and courage displayed by Mr. Chaney in the work he has accomplished in the establishment of a Unitarian church in Atlanta.

Resolved, That as citizens of Atlanta they gratefully acknowledge his great and benevolent works of charity and benevolence exercised in his community by Mr. Chaney and his esteemed wife and co-laborer, Mrs. Caroline L. Chaney, the years of whose life we have enjoyed.

Resolved, That in parting with Mr. Chaney as their pastor, they earnestly desire to retain him as their friend and adviser. That as the Church of Our Father is now the spiritual home of God, all of good it has accomplished, so their members, will ever regard him as their beloved Bishop in Christ; and those visitations will always be gladly welcomed, and whose counsel and advice will always be valued.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the book of the church, and that copies of the same be given to Mr. and Mrs. Chaney, to the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass.; to the Unitarian, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; to The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and to The Atlanta Evening Journal.

JOHN Y. DIXON, Chairman.

MRS. A. V. GIDEA.

MRS. F. C. SWIFT.

E. C. GARDNER.

E. P. BURNS.

Committee.

JUDGE NEWMAN'S COURT.

One Sentence Two Nolle Prossesques and Three New Trials Granted.

In the United States court yesterday the first case brought up was that of the United States vs. B. L. Brooks, charged with refusing to answer the census questions. Brooks answered the questions and paid the cost of the suit and the case was nolle prossed.

The case against G. D. Hays, of Walker county, charged with obstructing the mails, was nolle prossed.

The second case was taken with the case against B. M. Petrie, of Pickens county, charged with removing and concealing.

Dan Byers, of Pickens county, pleased guilty to working in an illicit still, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Benjamin Church, convicted at the March term of robbing stamped whisky barrels, was sentenced to two years.

On November 20th W. J. Brown was found guilty of illicit distilling, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment and \$100 fine. He was yesterday granted a new trial.

W. J. Arrendell, convicted of violation of revenue laws, was granted a new trial yesterday.

A Gift to a Minister.

There was quite a pleasant entertainment given at the parsonage of the Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, on Luckie street, last evening. About one hundred persons were present who enjoyed themselves in singing and refreshments. At the close of the entertainment, the pastor, Rev. A. F. Ellington and wife, were the recipients of a fine lace counterpane valued at \$50, donated by these present.

The Great Jule of the Season, Tiddely Winks at John M. Miller's Jule Marietta Street.

Sleepiness, nervous prostration, nervous hysteria, dullness, blues, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at drugstore by mail 10c. MILES MED. CO., ELKHORN, IND.

MAYOR GLENN'S VETO.

The Chief Executive Refuses to Grant a

Mayor Glenn yesterday refused to consider the resolution introduced during the last meeting of the general council, and exercised his veto power. In writing his veto, Mr. Glenn says:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., December 19, 1890. To the Office of the General Council:

My sense of duty to the interest of the city in the future, forces me to enter a veto to the ordinance adopted by you, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc., of New York, to construct and operate an underground system in the city of Atlanta, Ga."

If the ordinance had simply given that company the right to lay wires under ground, I might have approved it cheerfully, but it goes farther and attempts to make a contract by which it may be allowed to force other telephone companies hereafter to construct or operate any wires or poles above ground within the now existing four limits of the city.

The objection to the ordinance is, first, that you have no right to bind future councils by such a contract as this, and, in the second place, if you have the right to lay wires under ground, our knowledge of electric wires growing rapidly, and it is not settled that there is more safety in underground wires than in overhead wires, it is my duty to tell what the future may develop, and it may be necessary in the interest of future councils to have the wires overhead and they should not be hampered in their action by any such a provision.

Whether intended or not, the effect of this ordinance, if it is enforced, would virtually give this telephone company a monopoly over all the telephones in the city which have not been informed, expires about the time this ordinance would go into effect. It is so expensive to put wires underground that a new company with a large amount of capital would be unable to compete.

The city of Atlanta has the right, whenever you deem it necessary for the protection of her people, to force all electric wires under ground, and there will be no difficulty in doing so, as all the wires will be removed from overhead. Experiments are being prosecuted and inventions and discoveries may soon be made which will change the whole system of using electric wires.

It is my opinion that all such experiments, and it would be unwise to have such an ordinance as this in the way of such improvements. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. GLENN, Mayor.

THE MINSTRELS LAST NIGHT.

The best on the road, and the finest ever seen here. This was the verdict of theater-goers last night of the Primrose & West minstrels.

It was brilliant of fun; every feature on the programme was bright and clever, and standard comedies.

The house was crowded until standing room was at a premium.

After the ovation, "The Sunset Gun," came "Dead Heart," by John Davis. It was encored.

"Any original song by John Queen, was excellent. Queen is one of the cleverest young minstrel comedians.

After George Powers and his banjo came "Comrade," by Joe Nat, and a comic medley by J. Melville Janson. Janson is a new man to Atlanta, but he made a decidedly favorable impression.

"Uncle Laurie" was sung by the quartette, Reynolds, Davis, Nat, and Garland.

It was brilliant of fun; every feature on the programme was bright and clever, and standard comedies.

The second part begins with Billy West's satire, "The Fun-o-graph," which is good enough.

Cain and Lorene, the serial contortionists, were another great feature.

The best of all were the "Log Cabin Neighbors," Melville Janson, Davis, Nat, and Garland. It was one of the sweetest quartette renditions ever heard here, and must be heard to be appreciated.

Then Primrose and West, and Lew Dockstader—the names tell the rest of it. Three of the very best.

Lew Dockstader's song, "Try, Try Again," captured the house. The local hits were great. The theme of one verse is to find an office for Baby McKee.

"That Is Love," by Fred Oakland, was a gem of its kind. It is the most taking minstrel ballad heard in many a day.

"The English Swell," by George Primrose, was an great hit. His song and dance, "The New Coon Song," was imitable. Primrose is always great.

The second part begins with Billy West's satire, "The Fun-o-graph," which is good enough.

Cain and Lorene, the serial contortionists, were another great feature.

But best of all were the "Log Cabin Neighbors," Melville Janson, George H. Primrose, George Powers and John Queen. It was perfect—a plantation quartette fifty years ago. They were excellent, though the house couldn't get enough of them. Here old time minstrelsy in the old time stuff was certainly "in it."

Then came Lew Dockstader in all his glory.

"Listen to His Tale of Woe" was funny as could be.

And his "Misfits" kept the crowd roaring.

The old time stuff was certainly "in it."

The show concludes with the black pantomime, "The Fun-o-graph," which is good enough.

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DAY!

VER!

our prices that
ale ever before
on this earth.

SIZES!

Shoes, latest
dealers under

hoes in hand-

and Goodyear
ir; price every-

ons

FOR SUNDAY DINNER.

WHAT YOU CAN FIND IN THE ATLANTA MARKETS.

Everything the Season Affords Can Be Obtained Here—Some Figures that Will Help Housewives.

Fine Sunday dinner.

What can you buy? Well, that depends. You can get just about anything in the market today, and many things that you would be surprised to know about.

It being the meat season, vegetables are the delicacies, and the market will be full of crisp, tender goods, fresh from the truck farms of southern California, just about as nice—except the little smack of home sentiment—as if they had been grown right here.

Celery, "from Kalamazoo," as usual, heads the list in point of price, and is worth about 75 cents a bunch.

Then comes crisp, tender cauliflower, that grows where the "wind of the western sea" at 25 cents a head.

Green peas that are plump and juicy—something to make mouth water—come cheap at 20 cents a quart.

Snaps of the crispest sort sell for the snap money.

Tomatoes are a little dear, but very fine, at 25 cents a quart.

Parsnips and carrots can be had at 10 cents a head and are elegant.

New onions are a treat 10 cents, with fresh lettuce and fine radishes at 5 cents a bunch.

Eggplants come higher, and will range from 10 to 20 cents each, but the flavor and quality justify the price.

New cabbage costs only 5 cents a pound, and the crop is fine.

If you prefer home-grown turnips, the local crop is very fine, and you can get them along with spinach at 5 cents a bunch.

In the Way of Meats.

There never was a finer supply of choice meats in the market than there is today, and it is a long time you can get all the sides known to the taste of the epicure in this line.

Pork sausage, liver sausage, hoghead cheese and such as that, for 10 cents a pound.

Bacon at 15 cents, and spare ribs and backbones at 10 cents straight.

Choice beef for roasts, 10 to 12½ cents; steak, 10 to 12½ cents; soup for 5 cents.

Pork for baking, 10 cents; steaks 12½ cents, and tenderloin pork steaks hard to beat.

Mutton, 10 to 12½ cents; lamb, 12½ cents, and veal 10 to 12½ cents, and a bit of lamb garnished with green peas, is one of the greatest appetizers known to science.

To Poultry.

Nearly all the poultry offered for sale now is dressed, and there is light demand for live poultry. The market is abundantly supplied with fat turkeys, plump geese, delicate ducks and tender chickens.

Live turkeys go from 90 cents up to as big as you wish in the way of a gobbler; live geese sell for \$1; live ducks 40 to 50 cents, and live chickens 25 to 40 cents.

The dressed poultry comes from the famous valley of the Cumberland, and there is something about the air, the water or the way they fatten them in the Tennessee mountains that adds a delicacy to their flavor unimaginable.

Dressed turkeys, fit for any sort of a feast, at 14 cents.

Delicately bred young pekin ducks, as fine as can be, dress at 50 cents each.

Dressed chickens for juicy stews and pies at 15 cents.

Dressed geese are a little scarce, but you can buy one for \$1.

Eggs—it is so near eggnog time you know—run from 28 to 30.

The Fish Supply.

The supply of fish is ample, the great leader being, of course, shad, that are now growing most plentiful. They are from the St. John's, and the fact is nearly all the fish in the market are from southern waters.

A shad will cost you 50 cents or \$1, and they are fine.

Spanish mackerel are out of season, though they are a few pompanos and carvalloos, and they run from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

But you can get elegant rock fish, flounders, dabs, trout and bass for 10 to 12½.

Fan fish sell at 25 to 30 cents a string, such as blackfish, perch and whiting.

Red snapper, the great hotel fish, goes for 8, and mullet, the cheapest of all, 5 to 6.

These are fresh water fish in the market, too, and if you can manage to get a string of Chattochoco river channel cat you will have secured the delicacy of the season in the fish line.

Fresh water trout, perch and bream are worth 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Oysters are scarce and Norfolk plants are worth 60, Mobiles 50 and Savannah stew system 30 to 35.

And Then There's Game.

The hunters have down their nets and you can get anything from a bunch of venison to a hare in the markets of Atlanta today.

Venison is worth 20 to 25, wild turkeys \$1.50 to \$2, greenhead ducks \$1.25 and scarce, quail 10 to 12, squirrels 10 and rabbits 8 to 10.

Poussins, dressed and undressed, is in the very greatest abundance at 25 to 30, with doves and smaller birds from 8 cents to zero and below.

You may get a bear steak or a brace of pheasants, and possibly prairie chickens, but they are dainties beyond the ken of the general housekeeper.

Fruits and Et Ceteras.

There are plenty of fine Michigan apples in the market, and lots of choice Florida oranges. Beyond this the supply is limited to the fruit stands, principally.

Apples have gone up to 50 and as high as 65 cents a peck.

Oranges are 25 to 40 cents a dozen.

Lemons are worth 25, and are excellent.

California peaches are worth 40 or 50 cents a dozen, and grapes 20 to 25 cents a pound.

For cooking purposes the supply of evaporated and canned goods is bountiful and she quality is good.

Dried apples, 15¢; peaches about 40, on account of the short crop; apricots, 40; prunes, 30 to 20; raisins, 10 to 25; currants, 8, and pitted cherries, 30.

Among the et ceteras, butter is worth all year round 20 cents to 40 cents, cheese 15 cents to 20 cents a pound, Irish potatoes 45 cents and sweet potatoes 20 cents a pound.

There are plenty of pumpkins for pies, coconuts for cakes, cranberries for the turkey, jellies, preserves, citron and spices and condiments ad libitum; and now, how is that for a Saturday market and a Sunday dinner?

Coal and Lumber Yard.

The Van Winkle & Boyd place, corner Marietta and Foundry streets, can be had for a coal or lumber yard. It is conceded to be the best place in the city, not only for the above purposes, but for other business also. It is situated in plenty of space and room. The long route through from Marietta street to the Western and Atlantic railroad, fronting about 200 feet on the latter, has a large frontage on Foundry street. Will lease at reasonable rent for several years. Apply to W. A. Memphis.

Pleasing S A sense

Of health and strength renewed and of

health and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Fig, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectively cleanse the system when corrective or balsamic. For sale in 500 and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Great Drive

In fine scarfs for one week. Magnificent line at machine prices. Nice things for Xmas too.

25¢-50¢-55¢

DIRECT TRADE CONVENTION.

The Governor's Letter to the Southern States Governors.

A circular letter was mailed yesterday by Governor Northern to the governors of the southern states.

It is relative to the direct trade convention, which meets at Atlanta the second Wednesday in January.

This is the letter:

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 18, 1890.—My Dear Sir:

At the direct trade convention held in this city September 10th, this year, for the purpose of formulating a plan by which we can effect direct trade with Liverpool, it was resolved to hold another meeting in Atlanta in January next.

On December 1st, the direct trade convention, which meets at Atlanta the second Wednesday in January, was convened.

At the meeting, Dr. J. N. Northen, the representative of the state of Georgia, moved the following resolution:

"We, the direct trade convention, assembled in this city on the second Wednesday in January next, and its object is that should receive the approval of every citizen.

"That the time of the hour of representation is to be determined by the convening of the objects of the convention, and in turnerance of the objects of the convention, its excellency, Governor W. J. Northen, is requested to issue an invitation to the governors of the southern states to be present."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, and as chairman of the direct trade convention, I am sending to you, the governor of the state of Georgia, the following resolution:

"We, the direct trade convention, which met at Atlanta in this session, which will be set forth in the purposes and objects of the direct trade convention. Will you please advise me whether or not you will be able to be present?" Respectfully,

W. J. NORTHEN, Governor.

HEBREW ORPHANS.

Their Midwinter Holiday Has Passed Off Merrily.

Last week the midwinter festival of the Hebrews, "Hanukkah," or "The Feast of Lights," was made the occasion of a very pleasant day at the Hebrew Orphans' Home.

There were refreshments in abundance and a great lot of toys and holiday gifts to gladden the hearts of the little ones.

A play is being rehearsed now that will be given early in January, at Concordia hall, for the benefit of the home, and it will be a great event among the young folks.

Negotiations are being conducted between the local board of control and the general board, which meets at Baltimore in Maryland, to have the board visit the home either the last Tuesday in March or the first Tuesday in April.

The home is in a most prosperous condition at present, nearly all the little ones being in school.

GREAT BUSINESS AT HOYT & THORN'S.

Druggists Flock to Avail Themselves of Low Prices.

We are offering great bargains in fireworks for the boys. Hear our low price advertisement in another place, and now we propose to offer low prices and big bargains to the ladies.

We will sell a 50-cent per pound mixed French candy, during the year, for the low price of 35 cents per pound; just come and look at it, it will please and will pay you. We have good fancy 20 boxes fancy oranges; we give good size and mark them down to 25 cents per dozen. You will get 40 and 50 cents elsewhere for the same orange.

We have extra fancy Haloween dates; been packed now, marked down to 10 cents per pound. Our large layer fancy figs, worth 30 cents, marked down to 25 cents. Fancy Ontario layer raisins, worth 20 cents, now 15 cents per pound. Our bunch raisins, worth 25 cents, will be sold at 20 cents. We intended asking 25 cents for them, but marked them down to 20 cents. Thrasher's one pound cake, 35 cents per pound; this is a treat already prepared.

We still continue the sale of Thurber's Windham corn, usually sold for 30 cents, at the low price of 15 cents. Fancy quality mince meat is really the best in Atlanta. Fancy quality lemons, now 25 cents per dozen. French two pounds for 25 cents. Thirteen pounds granulated sugar \$1.

Preserved ginger in jars 45 cents, 75 cents and \$1.50 per pound. Saffron, 50 cents per pound.

Gordon and Divertives such as cherries, strawberries, peaches, red raspberries, quinces, pineapples, etc. Do not buy your splices, cinnamon, cloves, mace, allspice, until you examine them; these goods are adulterated more than any goods we know of. We are judges, are experts and are responsible. Ours are absolutely pure. Our Italian patent flour is the finest flour in Atlanta and among the best in the world. We have 2000 pounds of confectionary sugar for home-made candy.

We have dark sugar for your cake. We have homemade jelly, as fine as can be made. And to complete the cake list our Dr. Price's baking powder, lemon and vanilla extracts are the best. Be sure and avail yourselves of our low prices. Tell the boys now that they can get 100 ball roman candles from us at the low price of 70 cents per dozen, and if they buy \$1 worth of miscellaneous fireworks that we will sell them at 60 cents per dozen. In any event call or see our stock and compare it with others.

HOYT & THORN, 90 Whitehall.

12-15-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353

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\$480,000
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and throughout Euro-
in countries. Invited
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twelve months.
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ations, firms and individ-
customers without charge
if left two months.
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TIME-TABLES.

and Departures of All

City—Central Time.

DEPART.

ROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 2, to Sa-

To Atlanta, 7:30 am

No. 14, to Ma-

To Atlanta, 3:15 pm

No. 14, to Barre ville, 5:30 pm

No. 4, to Sava-

nian, 7:30 pm

LAWN RAILROAD.

To Topeka, 7:30 am

To M. V. 4:30 pm

To Chattanooga 1:30 pm

To Rome 3:30 pm

To Atlanta 3:30 pm

To Chattanooga 10:30 pm

V.A. & G.Y.T.

No. 12, to Rome, New

York, Cincinnati, etc.

Al. points, 11:00 pm

No. 14, to Rome, N. N.

Yankee, 11:00 pm

No. 16, to Louisville, Ky., New

Orlando, 11:00 am

RAILROAD.

To Atlanta, 6:00 am

To Decatur 8:30 am

To Cl. 12:30 pm

To Augusta 2:45 pm

To Tbil 3:30 pm

To Covington 3:30 pm

To Augusta 11:15 pm

AIR-LINE

nvilla Railroad.

To W. Washington, 7:00 am

To W. Washington, 8:30 am

To W. Washington, 6:00 pm

FIC RAILWAY

To Birng'ham 1:30 pm

To Tbil 5:00 pm

To Greenville, 10:45pm

ORIDA RAILROAD.

To Fort Valley, 3:00 pm

All other trains daily

AD. OF GEORGIA

December 7, 1890.

No. 4 NO. 12 NO. 14

7:10am 2:15pm 11:30am

8:51pm 12:30pm 11:00pm

11:00pm 6:05pm 3:30pm

11:00pm 6:15pm 3:45pm

11:00pm 6:45pm 4:00pm

7:08pm 6:40pm 4:45pm

11:30pm 7:00pm 5:00pm

7:20pm 7:45pm 6:00pm

7:45pm 8:00pm 6:30pm

8:30am 11:00am 10:00pm

to Jacksonville.

TO ATLANTA.

No. 3 NO. 11 NO. 13

6:30pm 11:00pm



OPIUM and Whisky Habits cured of home without pain. Book of parables sent FREE by M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 404 Whitehall St.



GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, And Gold Eye-Glass Chains for the Holiday Trade. Beautiful cases and large stock. Will gladly exchange after gift if it does not deserve.

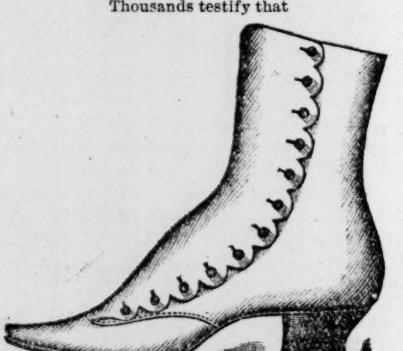
PAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE, Ophthalmic Opticians, 38 Old Capitol Building, opposite Postoffice.

Kempton, Delkin & Co., REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS,

No. 6 E. Alabama St.

\$10,000 ONLY!—14 ACRES THIS SIDE OF Coppenhill. Inquire for particulars. \$300 for 7-room residence within half mile of depot; gas and water; cheap. \$100 a front foot—Loyd street business lot; close in. \$7,000 will buy an 8-room West Peachtree residence, corner lot; cheap. \$1,000 for a 4-room Howell street residence. \$1,000 for a 4-room house on Air-Line street. \$1,000 for a 4-room Howell street lot; just the place for a store. \$1,000 for a 4-room Peachtree street lot; 50x150. \$1,000 for an elegant brick residence, worth at least \$20,000; we mean it. \$1,000 for a 4-room Howell street lot. \$1,000 for the cheapest property on Marietta street; a bargain. \$2,750 will buy a nice 7-room house Ormond street. \$1,600 for corner lot near in, on Highland avenue; electric car line; 57x140. \$2,000 for 150x100 at junction of two dummy lines; a good investment. \$450 for a 4-room corner lot, one block only from line of new electric road. \$6,000 for most desirable Edgewood home; 3-acre lot; stable and other out buildings. \$4,000 for four brand new 4-room houses; fine specimens of the class. \$1,000 for a 4-room residence. \$1,000 for a very desirable half-acre lot near Grant park; corner lot; very cheap. \$1,500 for Windsor street lot, 100x160. Suburban property in all directions. Conveyances always on hand to show property. Kempton, Delkin & Co., No. 6 East Alabama st.

FACTS! Thousands testify that



OUR \$2 SHOES

For Ladies and Men are the best made. See our \$2 "Home-made" Shoes; just what you want for service.

Our \$4 and \$5 Shoes are hand-made and world-beaters.

Remember we are sole agents for the celebrated Dunlap Hats. Silk Hats sold by us ironed when necessary free.

Headquarters for School Shoes.

McKeldin & Carlton, 35 Peachtree Street, nov 20-22nd nrm

SANTA CLAUS HAS HIS CHRISTMAS HEADQUARTERS AT—

W. B. GLOVER'S, 104 Whitehall Street.

CALL AND SEE HIS

TOYS

And elegant Plush Goods of all Kinds.

Toilet sets.....from 75¢ to \$20.00

Shaving cases.....from \$1.00 to 15.00

Work boxes.....from 50¢ to 10.00

Albums.....from 10.00 to 15.00

Music cases.....from 50¢ to 15.00

Gloves and handkerchief cases.....from 50¢ to 3.00

Gift Books and Bookslets.....from 50¢ to 3.00

Poems, Bibles, Hymnal Books.....from 25¢ to 1.00

Prayer Books.....from 25¢ to 1.00

Doll Carriages.....from 50¢ to 3.00

Doll Pianos.....from 75¢ to 5.00

Doll Organ.....from 75¢ to 2.50

Doll Cribs and Bassinets.....from 75¢ to 1.00

Doll Tea Sets.....from 10¢ to 1.00

Ways of all descriptions for boys and girls down to crying balls and rattles for the babies. Come and see us.

W. B. GLOVER, 104 Whitehall cor. Mitchell.

dec 4-11 dec 20

YOUNG WOMEN OVER 15, WISHING TO

prepare for the Women's Medical College, can

be instructed at the Home School, 1619 Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. ELLEN SIMPSON, Principal.

References by permission—Clara Marshall, M.D., Dean of the Women's Medical College, Phila.

Henry Leffman, M. D., Dr. S. C. University of Pa.;

John T. Carpenter, M. D., Potowmack, Pa.

Aug 16-4 Oct sat wed

A FUNNY FAILURE.
A WHOLESALE MERCHANT'S RACE TO SAVE HIS MONEY.

After outrunning a Freight Train, He Gets a Check Cashed Just in the Nick of Time and His Creditor Congratulates Him.

There are failures and failures—but the funniest failure that has occurred in Atlanta in many a day was that of Julius Gottlieb, on Decatur street, Tuesday.

Julius owed, among many others, a debt of over \$100 to Draper, Moore & Co.

Friday Mr. Draper went down and asked Gottlieb to settle.

"Oh, yes, I settles; I pays you all tomorrow. You shan't suffer, Misster Draper."

Saturday he called again, and Gottlieb met him with a smiling face.

"Oh, I'm perfectly solid, Misster Draper. I love you. You are my friend, and I'll see do you don't suffer. Don't be uneasy, Misster Draper. My drate will be good tonight—Saturday night, you know. I pays you Monday."

Mr. Draper did not go Monday, but Tuesday morning he went to the clerk's office to file a mortgage given by Maurice Mack, who was also shaky; and when he got there, behold, the office was full of mortgages filed by Gottlieb's creditors, but he saw with dismay there was no mortgage in behalf of his house.

He made a run for Gottlieb's.

Mr. Draper started on the run for Gottlieb's, and when he arrived there he found the store full of men, women and children, all with their hands full of goods, working like bees to secure their alleged claims.

He could hardly force his way through the mob, and when he reached the rear of the store, he found a red-whiskered druggist with a tall hat, raging around like mad.

Not knowing of the crash he had opened his samples, and the crowd had pounced upon them and were carrying part of them off to the wrathful discomfiture of the druggist, who was helpless.

Mr. Draper made an unsuccessful attempt to collect his bill, and finally left in despair.

Mr. John Tye, the attorney, was called into service, and he took the account and went to Gottlieb.

Not Scared Worth a Cent.

"Mr. Gottlieb," said he, "I have Mr. Draper's account here, and I want the money."

Mrs. Gottlieb and the Misses Bladde were present, and in tears over the misfortunes of the head of the house, and the assets were still disappearing.

"I can't do nodding vid dot account; don't you see?" with a wave of the hand in the direction of the crowd. "I'm broke, dead broke, all to pieces, my friend."

"Mr. Gottlieb, you promised Mr. Draper to pay him Saturday, and Saturday, assuming that you were safe and sold, you promised to pay him Monday. Now, if you don't settle this bill I'm going to put you in jail."

"Well, put me in jail. Led Misster Draper put me in jail if he wants to. Send on your offices."

"Very well; good day," and Mr. Tye turned on his heel and walked out.

Going back to the office he said to Mr. Draper:

"Your account isn't worth a cent. He didn't scare at all."

"Very well, we've done the best we could. I know where the goods are," replied Mr. Draper, "and we'll try another track."

He Had Reconsidered.

Scarcely had Mr. Tye got out of the store when Gottlieb came rushing in, all out of breath.

"Misster Draper, Misster Draper! Stop dat officer. I'll give you note for on day, and I'll get my son-in-law to go on it. He's goin' to be de rich man some day."

"All right. Sign the note. Hurry up Mr. Gottlieb. Run get your son-in-law and come right back. I'll keep off the officers."

Gottlieb rushed out and was gone about two hours. When he returned the fight had somewhat worn off, and he had a check in his hand.

"Here, Misster Draper, is my check for \$102.75, all I hab in de bank. Telephone down dere and see if it's goot."

Mr. Draper tapped the telephone, but the bank officers wouldn't listen to him.

"Sit right there till I come back," Gottlieb, "said he, "and I'll run down and see if it's all right."

He hurried to the bank, and when he reached Peachtree crossing there was a long freight train crossing, and two passenger trains just waiting for it to get out of the way so they could pull out.

Mr. Draper paid dollars, so Mr. Draper ran down to Whitehall street crossing. He rushed breathlessly into the bank, thrust the check through the bars and gasped:

"C-cash that, quick, please."

"Well, hold on. Let's see," said the cashier.

"All right," finally said the cashier, "here's your note, but that's the last one," as he shoved the \$102.75 gold pieces. "Pretty money, isn't it?"

"Well, I should say it's rather pretty," replied Mr. Draper, radiant with smiles.

Pocketing the cash, he returned more leisurely to the store.

"Well, was it good?" said Gottlieb.

"Well, right," said Mr. Draper.

"Well, y'all shinin', you was lucky for a fact. I don't know how many checks I got on money."

Gottlieb owned a number of stores and supplied all the peddlers in this section. He claimed that they constituted the crowd that was in the store Tuesday.

The Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other remedy I have taken; in fact, it has been a great success. It is a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary remedy. Consider it the best diuretic combination on the market.

T. B. RICE, Greensboro, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Healthy Kidneys.

No other organs in the human economy perform a more important function than the kidneys.

The blood cannot be kept pure unless the kidneys are healthy and active.

May a bright insight be given out to those who are suffering from the disease. Neglect the kidneys, and the blood is thereby poisoned, and disease will follow.

Thousands of testimonial can be furnished from those who have tested its virtues.

Read the Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other remedy I have taken; in fact, it has been a great success. It is a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary remedy. Consider it the best diuretic combination on the market.

T. B. RICE, Greensboro, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

A true kidney tonic, and acts promptly on the kidneys, Bladder and whole Urinary tract.

Thousands of testimonial can be furnished from those who have tested its virtues.

Read the Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other remedy I have taken; in fact, it has been a great success. It is a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary remedy. Consider it the best diuretic combination on the market.

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T. B. RICE, Greensboro, Ga.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATOR STEWART
TAKES THE OPEN FIELD AGAINST
THE FORCE BILL.

A SHARP ASSAULT FROM THE WEST

Which Will Make the Republicans of the
East Hesitate in Their Demand for Force
Legislation Against the South.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—[Special.]—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, created a sensation in the force bill camp this afternoon by making a speech in which he came out plainly and emphatically against the force bill.

The people of the country are against it, he said, and it will not answer the purpose for which it was designated. He thought it was bad policy for republicans to pass it, and he would positively vote against it if the bill ever reached a vote.

GRANNY HOAR ANNOYED.

All the time he was speaking Hoar sat perfectly still with a frown upon his face. He was not only displeased but frightened.

But the Stewart speech was not the only thing that happened today to annoy Granny Hoar. A meeting of the committee on rules was called to take some action upon the clause resolution, decided upon by the caucus the other night. The only members present were Senators Aldrich, Sherman and Harris. Senators Blackburn and Ingalls were absent. Senator Sherman proposed that they pair Ingalls and Blackburn and proceed. Senator Harris, who is one of the shrewdest parliamentarians in the house, however, objected, saying that he would send for Senator Blackburn. He did, but when the Kentuckian arrived, Senator Sherman sent him word that the meeting of the committee had been postponed.

THE INSIDE CAUSE.

The cause of this postponement was what annoyed Hoar. It was because Senator Ingalls stated positively and emphatically that he would be no party to outraging the rules of the senate by the adoption of a gag law. He said in the first place that he did not think the force bill in anything like its present shape should be made a law, and above all he was opposed to changing the rules of the senate to make it. He, however, stated that as he had agreed to the conclusion of the caucus the other night, he would not prevent the committee from reporting the resolution, but that he was against its adoption and would oppose it in the open senate. Of course, this created a great sensation in the republican ranks, and they decided to postpone the meeting until they had time to collect their wits.

If Ingalls was to remain in Washington, this would make the defeat of the cloture or gag resolution an absolute certainty, but he is to leave for Kansas on Sunday, and in his absence another effort will be made.

The plan that Hoar has decided upon is to send Senator Edmunds to take the chair when proper time arrives, and put the question. It is said that Senator Edmunds has consented to do this. He, however, will neither deny nor admit to the press. However, in view of the decided western opposition to the infamously resented cannot be passed at all.

OTHER REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

There is some talk tonight to the effect that Senators Teller and Washburn, of Colorado, will speak against the force bill.

If this be true, it will make it certain that a vote will never be reached. Indeed, whether the do or not, the chances are yet decidedly in favor of the bill being with the session over before being voted upon.

Tomorrow the finance committee will report the financial bill which has already been outlined in these dispatches, and on Monday the bill will probably be taken up, discussed and passed. Hoar has an idea that the democrats will attempt to talk for a week or two on this bill, and wants to bring in his sister resolution to apply to this, but the democrats know his scheme, and have prepared a counter one. They will consume practically no time in debate on the financial bill, but will offer a free coinage amendment and call for a vote as soon as the republicans yield.

This will end the gravy off again, and might result in the passage of a free coinage bill through the senate. If it does, it will be an all-around victory for the democrats. The force bill republicans are very badly muddled.

SENATOR STEWART'S SPEECH.

Mr. Faulkner offered an amendment, of which he had given notice the other day, offering a substitute for section 14, as to the appointment of three election canvassers for the state, upon application therefor. He had the door to speak upon it, but yielded to Mr. Stewart, who made an amendment against the bill, on the ground that an attempt to execute it in the south would be disastrous to both races. He believed that the safeguards thrown around the elective franchise in the great cities of the north had been, on the whole, beneficial, but a different problem was presented in the south. He was a friend of the colored man, and deeply sympathized with him, but he could not ask him to put his life in jeopardy in order to fight a political battle for his (Mr. Stewart's) advantage. He was equally a friend to the white man, and desired to refrain from any act which might seem to justify him (the white man) in making war upon a defenseless race which congress had disfranchised. Whatever was done in the matter of protecting suffrage at the south, unless it was done through the voluntary action of the people of that section, would have to be done in one of two ways. If the negroes were protected by force, the same force would inevitably be driven to the necessity of destroying his enemy. That involved the enslavement and final extermination of the whites. There was nothing more certain than that. The enforcement of force would result ultimately in the extinction either of the blacks or of the whites.

The discussion was then taken up on Mr. Faulkner's amendment and was participated in by many senators.

No vote was taken.

Georgia's Share of the Appropriations.

The appropriations for all the state agricultural colleges, except that for Georgia, have been paid. Georgia has been delayed on account of the failure of the interior department to receive the necessary papers from Governor Northern. Mr. Candler telegraphed Governor Northern about this today, and received a reply that they had been mailed on November 28th, but that duplicates would be mailed at once if the department had failed to receive them. As soon as these papers have been received, the check for \$15,000 will be mailed to Treasurer Hardman, to be turned over to President H. C. White, of the college.

Subsidies for Shipping.

A special from New York, consisting of Messrs. James Swann, R. T. Wilson, Warner Miller and C. A. Bliss, is here in the interest of the ship subsidy bill. They are opposed to a general subsidy bill, that might lead to jobs of all kinds, but want congress to consider the question thoroughly, to hear from the chambers of commerce or the boards of trade of all the seaport towns, and then formulate a bill from which the country will receive the greatest amount of good at the least expense to the government.

Mr. Swann, in speaking of the present financial depression, says it is due in a large measure to the lack of confidence, that many moneyed men have their funds locked up in safety deposit vaults, being afraid of nearly all investments now offering. He cites one case where a New York man had \$100,000 in gold in a safety vault.

He also says little of the immense amount of money sent south to move the cotton crop, has returned. He says the farmers have been paying cash for their supplies, and buying just as little as possible, while they pass it?

His opinion at the south was entirely against it. Instead of protecting the colored man, it would mean him persecution and misery. If it did not, No man of party necessity could justify such an act; it was the plain duty of the senate, he held, to seek natural causes in the hope that the bill might remedy the evil. The bill might not pass, because it never

would be enforced; because it would counsel the southern whites; because it would bring further misery on the blacks, and would it would injure sectional quietistics and kydell anew the discord of the past.

Mr. Stewart gave a brief account of the supers' sort's election law and the act for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

He recited the speeches in opposition to the force bill of 1873, made by Senators George F. Hoar and J. B. Hawley, the representatives in the house. Among those voting against the force bill, Mr. Stewart recalled Foster, Garfield, William Walter Phelps, Kasson and Kellogg. General Hawley, he said, was very strenuous in his opposition, doing his best to keep the bill from getting a hearing in the south under legislation a month ago.

Referring to Mr. Hoar's speech of last session, in which he stated that "no military force would be used in the execution of the bill unless consideration." Mr. Stewart said that if the view of the case be correct, the pending bill should not be passed. If the law was not to be a dead letter upon the statute book, what could it effect? It could not be more enforced by the courts and juries than if they could be enforced, would be ample for the suppression of all the frauds committed of the effect of the bill. His opinion, he said, would be to cause even still bitterer race hatreds. He suggested that the petitioners required under it would become marked men, as would also the supervisors, and from the reports of investigating committees and all the documents obtained during the past three years, it was plain what the bill would do, unless congress was disposed to proceed to remedy the evil under constitution (that of denying representation on account of exclusion from or obstacles to exercise of franchises). The only remedy that existed was in the enforcement of laws already on the statute books, and the pressure from the outside would be exercised.

In his judgment he solid south was maintained by reason of the leaders use of the cry that it was intended on the part of those who controlled the general government to interfere with the local affairs. The moment it set out, it was destined to be withered from the outside.

Mr. Candler and Major Barnes and Mr. Carleton will probably leave Sunday.

Judge Crisp, Mr. Clements, Mr. Blount, Senator Colquitt and Mr. Grimes will remain here.

they are saving their cash and keeping it at home. Heretofore they have bought on credit, and when they sold their cotton paid the receipts out to liquidate their debts.

Thus the money was kept in circulation, but now that their debts are light and they are saving money, a large portion of the amount sent south is remaining there. This is necessarily causing a tightness in New York. These, he said, were, however, only some of the many causes.

No Need of Hurry.

In view of the fact that there is considerable talk of the election of the eleventh congressman from Georgia from the state at large, it is not amiss to consider the apportionment bill, as it passed the house, and will pass the senate, to read that the new members provided for in the bill are not to be elected until November, 1892, and that their terms are to commence with the fifty-third congress on the 4th of March, 1893. Thus the Georgia legislature was adjourned began to sing, "On Zion's Bright and Flowing Mount." The preparations were completed, and he was told to bid good-bye to the colored minister, which he did. His neck was broken and he died almost instantly. He had no relatives but an aged father, who took his body.

THE ROPE'S END.

SEVERAL MURDERERS DANGLED YESTERDAY

IN EXPIRATION OF BRUTAL CRIMES.

Hanging of Mongen at Mount Pleasant, S. C.
Four Indians in a Row—A Canadian Sheriff Dies at an Execution.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 19.—[Special.]—Adam Mongen, a negro about thirty years old, was hanged today, at Mount Pleasant, for the murder of another negro named Jackson, in Berkeley county, last May. Mongen met his death very calmly, saying he was going straight to heaven. There was not much of a to-do around the gallows. He came into enveloped in a shroud, and when the noose was adjusted began to sing, "On Zion's Bright and Flowing Mount." The preparations were completed, and he was told to bid good-bye to the colored minister, which he did. His neck was broken and he died almost instantly. He had no relatives but an aged father, who took his body.

RID OF KEELY AT LAST.

His Greatest Benefactor Washes Her Hands of the "Inventor."

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Old South Broad street, today sent a letter to the board of directors of the Keely Motor Company. After expressing pleasure in the announcement that Mr. Keely's present position was such that the company has no further need of her assistance, she says:

"It relieves me of the responsibilities which I have so long carried at the cost of placing a barrier between myself and all the members of my family, who did not approve my course in assuming obligations which belonged to the company, and which were not consistent with my principles."

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THE HALL TRIAL.

A CASE OF UNENDING SENSATION AND SURPRISE.

The Prosecution Continues to Bring Out Startling Testimony in Regard to Hall's Doings in Dodge.

MACON, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—Another day of the conspiracy trial has drawn to a close and with still more damaging evidence against the defendants. Indeed it seems that the prosecution has an unlimited amount of proof of the guilt of these men, and will show beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were all implicated in the horrible assassination.

Witness Bohannon was put on the stand this morning. The defense objected to his testimony on the ground that it was hearsay.

Judge Speer overruled the objection and the examination went ahead.

Said Bohannon:

"Burch came to me much excited. He asked if I was not afraid of the Dodges. I answered no. He said the Dodges had offered \$10,000 for the capture of the murderer of Captain Forsyth, and had the Pinkerton men working on the case, and these men, he said, were right in the vicinity. He said Wright Lancaster had played the mischief by riding with Hall from Eastman to Millen."

The witness went with Moore to Bullard's mill to buy the owner out. On their way Moore told the witness that Renau was not the man who killed Forsyth, but to let the public think so. He said Moore told him that Lowrey and Clements did the killing; that they stayed at Burch's house for several days before and after the killing; that the Lancasters, Moore and Burch were interested in the murder; that they were in almost daily consultation before and after the killing; that Lowrey said that the killing "was but a breakfast for him;" that they said they were going to clean out the Dodges.

The witness stated further that he then watched his partner, Wright Lancaster, and after some time remarked that it looked well for them since the Dodges were being treated so badly. Lancaster replied that it did look well for them.

He then went to Mr. Overby, Dodge's agent, and told him that he knew all the facts about the killing, and if Dodge would buy him out, he would tell all he knew. Mr. Overby refused to buy, and after consultation with Mr. Hill in Macon again refused, but said he did not think the Dodges would let him have anything if he did buy.

In the course of the examination the witness produced a letter, although it was not put in evidence, which is presumed to have been of an intimidating character. This letter was one of a series he had received, using threats against him.

After the examination of this witness court adjourned until this afternoon.

CLEMENTS'S STATEMENT.

Upon the convening of court, Bohannon was again put on the stand and went through a rigid cross-examination. He reiterated what he had said at the morning session. His testimony is considered great evidence against the conspirators. But the worst was yet to come. This was the statement made by Clements, while in jail, a short time ago.

The defense objected to this testimony for two reasons. It was to be read by the stenographer who took it down at the time, and the plaintiff in error.

"Then the testimony allotted only to what had been told Clements by Burch—that is, as far as all the defendants were concerned except Clements himself, and this, also, was hearsay.

Judge Speer said he would hear the statement, though it might be found necessary to rule it out.

Mr. Richey, the stenographer, then took the stand and read from a copy which he made of the statement made by Clements at the jail.

It Clements told how he had been approached by Burch, who asked him to join in the work. He refused to do it, but was told that he could make \$300 therefor, and the same time, prevent being taken by those parties who wanted him on an old charge. Clements says he went to Burch's house and stayed some time. He met Lowrey at the beginning of the plot. Lowrey was to do the work, but did not stay in place long enough until later. He therefore told Clements that he was going to help Burch do the work.

Burch and Lowrey, he says, won often to Normandale together. He never went with them. About two weeks after he went to Burch's house, the time was selected for the work. He and Clements left together and went to the home of Captain Forsyth. He (Clements) did not go all the way, but waited for Lowrey. After a while Lowrey returned, and told him he had finished the job. Lowrey then told him to take off his shoes, which he did. Lowrey doing likewise. They put tarpaulin on their feet, and then went back to Burch's by some secret entrance.

At this juncture, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the reading of the balance of the statement was postponed until morning.

The balance of the statement is in the same line as that already told.

In the course of the statement, Clements said that Burch told him Hall was fit for \$200, and that both the Lancasters were interested. He claims that he was threatened into doing what he did. The reading of Clements' statement hardly left a doubt on the minds of those present in the courtroom, if, indeed, there had ever been a doubt, that the story of conspiracy and murder already told, is true in every respect.

The case grows more and more sensational, and proof is fastening its fangs closer and closer about the accused.

College Completed.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—Messrs. Wingate & Mell, of Atlanta, have just finished putting steam heat in the large board room of the Georgia Female Seminary, of this city. Every room and hall is heated. This is but another evidence that Professor Van Dorn, in leaving the boys' school turned to make the seminary the boys' school in the state. During the present session every room in the house has been crowded with young ladies from this and other states. Seven new rooms have just been completed, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next term, January 1st.

Colored People of Oconee Excited.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—News reached here today of the fact that among the negroes of Oconee county, a general of excitement prevails over the death of Oscar, one of the negroes who was shot by Mr. Henry Lyle, a few days ago.

The negroes regard the shooting as being without provocation, and rumors were current of a riot that was brewing among them. The latest news, however, points to a suppression of such designs, as the better class of the negroes are opposed to such conduct.

The Olinmill in Danger.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The frame building near the old oil mill was yesterday burned down. There was a halo of smoke, and six or seven houses in it, which were burned. The fire caught the olinmill building several times, but by the good work of the colored hook and ladder company it was kept under control until water could be thrown on it by the fire engine.

The Insurance Was Good.

AMERICUS, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The brick yard and plant of the Olinmill Company were destroyed by fire yesterday, together with four box cars standing alongside. This was an American company, lately established at the Olinmill river bridge of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad. The loss is largely covered by insurance.

A New Editor.

LAGRANGE, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—Mr. H. G. Abrams has leased the Heard County Banner and will enter into his work as editor immediately. This gentleman will, no doubt, do well in the field of journalism.

THE METHODISTS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

The Third Day's Session Under the Presidency of Bishop Haygood—Reports of Officers and Committees.

MACON, Ga., December 19.—[Special.]—The third day's session of the south Georgia conference met today at 9 o'clock a.m., Bishop Haygood in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. T. Lowe. The minutes having been read and approved, the bishop resumed the question, "Who continues?"

E. Phillips, elder, was passed to class of third year.

The twelfth question was called, "What trained preachers are elected elders?"

The following having been before the committee and passed an approved examination, were elected to elders' orders: J. T. Ryder, T. W. Dailey, J. F. Griffin, W. H. Olmstead, F. W. Ellis, of this class, failed to suit the committee, and was continued in the class of fourth year.

Question 10. "What local preachers are elected deacons?"

Columbus district, Rev. W. E. Crawley; Eastman district, A. A. Gordon; Valdosta district, John A. Adams.

Leave of absence was granted Rev. P. H. Crimmins until tomorrow.

Question 14. "What local preachers are elected elders?"

Savannah district, George M. Scruggs, J. W. Black; Eastman district, John W. Pope.

Under this question the name of Rev. A. A. Ellsworth was brought up, and he was chosen to receive his credentials restored. Mr. Ellsworth was at one time an elder in the conference, but on account of an aberration, his credentials were taken from him. After this he was sent to the insane asylum. His mind having been restored he came back into the church and was licensed to preach, but he was not allowed to hold communion services for restoration to former standing. These cases brought out considerable discussion. The vote being taken resulted in 32 for and 68 against. The credentials were not returned.

Rev. George C. Thompson read report No. 1, on books and periodicals. Without discussion the report was adopted.

The following were selected a committee on portage: S. S. Sweet, James Austin, Bascom Anthony, W. F. Smith, R. T. Burden, E. Phillips, John W. Chestnut.

The committee appointed to investigate the case of J. T. Gilmore, reported that they dined with him.

Dr. Harton offered a resolution requesting the committee on memoirs to include the name of Dr. Jesse Boring, and that Dr. George G. Smith be requested to prepare the memoir; and also that the time for holding this service be Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at Mulberry church. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Question 20. "Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration?"

After the elders of the Savannah and Macon districts were called and their characters proved, Dr. W. H. Porter, one of the missionary secretaries, made a strong address in behalf of the missionaries.

The doctor urged the great necessity of leadership in its line of work. In speaking of the missionaries from the south Georgia conference, the speaker paid a beautiful tribute to the Rev. Robert W. McDowell, who died in Mexico. He was informed that the Rev. W. B. Burke, son of Rev. J. W. Burke, who made many missions to India, came from his conference in the last five years, he made a strong plea for some other man.

After making brief statements concerning what the church was doing, one of the best and most practical addresses ever delivered on the conference floor closed with a good collection to support the missionary from the south Georgia conference.

Rev. W. M. Hayes, commissioner of education for Paine and Lowe institutes, made a brief statement.

The twenty-eighth question was renewed and the names of the elders called and characters passed. With the exception of Rev. W. T. Hartson, the book editor, who made a brief report concerning The Review.

On motion an afternoon session was ordered at 3:30 o'clock.

After announcements, the conference adjourned with benediction and benediction.

The joint board of finance will pay more than 100 per cent of the appropriations.

On account of the missionary address Bishop Haygood announced that they would receive the class into full connection tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m. instead of 12 o'clock in the morning.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.

The committee on the world's Columbian exposition elected W. S. Primrose, of Raleigh, chairman, who read his report recommending the Rev. Robert W. McDowell, who died in Mexico. He was informed that the Rev. W. B. Burke, son of Rev. J. W. Burke, who made many missions to India, came from his conference in the last five years, he made a strong plea for some other man.

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THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The report of the committee on legislation was as follows:

We recognize the necessity of unity of action by the southern states, represented by a committee of the different states to be formed to effect the co-operation of each state in the confederacy.

A resolution was introduced to call a meeting of all the southern states to be held in the fall of the year to consider the formation of a confederation of the southern states.

The resolution was referred to the committee on legislation.

The resolution was adopted. Reports from the committees on fish and oysters, manufacturers' imports and exports, exhibit by train of cars, foreign and domestic immigration and mineral products, were submitted and adopted.

The debate on the place of next meeting was discussed at great length, and finally referred to the executive committee for action.

The following resolution was also adopted:

That the delegates of this convention

recommend their friends to the governor of North Carolina to call a special session of the legislature to consider the formation of a state of the South.

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THE GREAT CIVILIZER.

TERIFFIC BLOW IS DEALT AT THE TICKET SCALPER

The Interstate Commerce Commission in Its Fourth Annual Report.

There are given some interesting statistics and other facts taken from the fourth annual report of the interstate commerce commission. The railroads in this country in round numbers about 100,000 miles. The number of railway employees exceeds 500,000, finding in their service men connected with the railroad in various capacities, and officials or roads, officers and employees of railroads, traffic solicitors, legal advisers and agents, the aggregate number of 1,000,000, which is about two-thirds of the adult male population of the country. The business done includes the carriage of 100,000,000 of freight and \$472,000,000 of passenger.

In the subject of ticket brokering, or "scalping," the report speaks as follows:

"The still of Calvin Linton, seven miles north of Caryville, was recently visited. Here were captured and destroyed one iron steam generator, wood cap, wooden plug, two wooden stills, iron worm, a lot of tools, and 700 gallons of beer. The daily capacity was twenty gallons, and the value \$50. No arrests.

Seven miles north of Bonifay, Holmes County, Florida, they captured and destroyed the following property belonging to John J. Armstrong, One forty-gallon still, copper cap and worm and tools. The still had a daily capacity of 25 gallons and was worth \$100. It was set up in the smokehouse of Joe Armstrong, but was not in operation.

The plant of Samuel C. Sellers, six miles north of Caryville, was a large railroad and forty-gallon still, two wood stills, wood pipe, iron worm, seven fermenters, 300 gallons of beer, fifty gallons of corn meal and tools. The daily capacity was fifteen gallons and the value \$70. W. L. Cook was arrested at work in the still, but there being no conviction, he was released.

On the 16th instant, Deputy Collector Barnell, captured and destroyed the following property belonging supposedly to Hansel Haggard and situated six miles northeast of Cartersville, Ga.: One forty-gallon still, cap and worm, 800 gallons of beer and a lot of tools. It had a daily capacity of six gallons and was valued at \$75. Haggard was arrested and taken before Commissioner Alfred, at Jasper, who bound him over for trial in default of bond.

REVENUE RAIDERS

Find a fruitful field for operations in Florida.

On December 13th, General Deputy Collector Colquitt and Deputy Collectors Bryan and Alexander captured and destroyed \$25 worth of illicit distilling property belonging to Jack Newberry, near Isagore postoffice, Holmes county, Florida.

They then visited the plant of Jack Stevenson and Barnett Chapman, seven miles northeast of Caryville, Holmes county, Florida. They captured and destroyed a 20-gallon pot still, wood cap, iron worm, seven gallons of molasses beer, ten gallons of singlings, and a lot of tools. The capacity of the still was six gallons daily. The property, which was valued at \$50, was destroyed. Barnett Chapman was arrested while at work in the still, but could not hold as there was no Florida deputy in the party.

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Overcoming Prejudice.

Prejudice is a very strong and natural instinct, and is born of bias does himself great injustice. Said a sick man, whose blood seemed on fire from the effects of blood poison, "I can't help my prejudice; I have tried half a dozen remedies, and they did me no good. I believe all blood purifiers are humbuggs." "Do you believe all physicians are humbuggs?" "Yes, I do." "I have tried three different doctors, and only grew worse under their treatment. I have made up my mind my case is incurable and death inevitable." However, the writer, who was a friend of the suffering individual, at last succeeded in overcoming his prejudices, and he is now in full health. For while the business continued, the doctor's friends and relatives have it in mind in making their rates, a charge higher rates than would be necessary in fact, to receive payment if there were no such an amount to support the auxiliary services of others.

The business is, therefore, hurtful both to the public and to the individual, and the extent of the injury is vast. The harm done by a army of unscrupulous speculators upon a general public cannot be compared with the known standard. To railroad officials the less these must necessarily, in first instance, consider the interests of the public, and represent simply the established fare and resulting diminution of revenue, but in reality the loss of fare, revenue, and if necessary, to pay for the same, is not so much as the cost of the service.

There are no fields of operations for the public morals and official are disengaged from the sense of honor and integrity, and that the stand code of ethics permits one road to cheat another, and that the public is compelled to do the same. There are other branches of the service which are, that are not so much as the cost of the service.

The scalpers' location is to sell transportation at published and established rates—in other words, below fair charges. Every such sale is a major offense, and a fraud upon the stockholders and the owners of the road for which the sale is made, and as such is a violation of the law, and for violations leading to maintain agreed schedules of fares, the public is compelled to do the same.

The acts of scalping, as far as the public is concerned, are incidents of the business, and arguments of great policy for legislatively to prohibit the same.

It is urged by way of defense that through the ticket scalper a portion of the public's lower rates, and therefore his operations are justified. The fact is, however, that instances that the lower rates so obtained are hidden by the fundamental principle of the law, that equality of charges for equality of service, and that the public is compelled to do the same.

It is also said that railroad tickets are necessary, and may be bought at any price, and may be procured, and may be sold for any price the purchaser will pay. This is ignorant of the public requirements of the law, that a public agency must establish and fix its fares and charges, and sell in transit, and be compelled to do otherwise.

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Parents don't mean to be unkind to their children, but they are when they fail to occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

A Card.

To my friends and the public generally, I take this opportunity of notifying them that I am now connected with the book and stationery firm of S. P. Richards & Son, 36 Whitehall street, where I would be pleased to have them call and examine our elegant line of gift books, toys and Christmas novelties. Respectfully,

J. MELOSS SELKIRK.

I have been cured of blood poison in its very last stages after doctors failed to give me relief. I simply used Dr. Bull's Saraparilla, which is the best blood medicine in the world.—F. A. Alexander, Petersburg, Va.

Van Houten's Cocoa—"Once tried, always used."

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Thirdly Winks

Can be sent by mail for postage paid by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

df

NOTICE!

REAL ESTATE CHANGE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE THIRD interest of William A. Sprague, in the real estate and renting business of B. S. Drake & Co., we will hereafter conduct the business under the firm name of B. S. Drake & Co. We will also keep a large barn, in the way of a fruit farm and vineyard, consisting of thirty acres, a portion of which lies within the incorporated limits of Hawkinsville, Georgia, and a portion in the unincorporated areas, 300 acres in Le Conte park, 300 wild goose plum trees; also, peaches, apples, figs, apricots, nectarines, pears, etc. The improvements are new, 5x6 rooms, 2x4 foot joists, 12x12 foot house and barn, stables, etc. Call for price and full description.

The business is largely sustained by the number of passengers and the number of railroads themselves in the payment of commissions to scalpers, in placing with them the return portion of round-trip tickets, absence of good faith between railroads, and the lack of a uniform system of fare.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 20, 1890.

Something Should Be Done.

The house committee on Western and Atlantic railroad seems to have found a solution to the difficulties which have surrounded the State road lease, by amending the Zachry resolution in several important particulars. It is to be hoped that this will be adopted by the general assembly and accepted by the lessees, and thus settle a vexed question which promised nothing but complications and trouble. One thing is clear, the general assembly ought not to adjourn until something is done to put these matters in shape for an amicable adjustment. The interest of the state calls for this.

Governor Hill and the Mugwumps.

We learn from The New York Times the true inwardness of the mugwump opposition to Governor David Bennett Hill. "His disqualifications," remarks our contemporary, "from the mugwump point of view, are most moderate. He is a politician."

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There is no doubt about these disqualifications. Governor Hill couldn't hide them if he would, and wouldn't if he could. He is a politician who understands the whole business from a to z. He knows how to harmonize and organize his party, and he knows how to defeat the straight republicans as well as the republicans who are just virtuous enough to have no well-defined principles.

If there were any doubt about Governor Hill's statesmanship, it would only be necessary to refer to the speeches he made during the recent campaign in Ohio, West Virginia and Connecticut. He is statesman enough to know that no party can be successful unless it stands by its principles in season and out of season; that no party can be successful unless it recognizes the necessity of organization.

Certainly, Governor Hill is a politician. He is more than this—he is the most successful leader the democratic party has today. He is a democrat, and so aggressive in his methods that he has never known defeat. His qualities of leadership are recognized all over the country today, and it may be safely said that the men who admire him have no compromises to make with mugwump.

Think of It In Time.

Many good people dread the holiday season.

In past years the Christmas harvest of crime has frequently been only too red, and only too abundant.

Gradually public sentiment has changed all this. We have too much lawlessness in some localities, it is true, but in the main the holidays are observed in a very respectable and orderly manner.

This year there is every reason to hope for the best. The south has held her own better than any other section. The farmers are paying out of debt. The outlook is promising.

Under these conditions it is not likely that there will be any lack of innocent festive merriment. But those who find it difficult to curb their indulgences at this season, should keep two ideas constantly in their minds: Don't make this a drunken Christmas—don't forget the poor!

The Windom-Sherman Scheme.

As we suggested yesterday, it is more than probable the republican senators who profess to be in favor of the free coinage of silver have been led into the Windom-Sherman financial scheme with their eyes wide open. In other words they have been whipped by the eastern men. Some of them say now that they are not bound by the caucus, but when the anti-free coinage scheme comes up they will all be found voting for it.

The party lash is all powerful among the republicans, especially when it is wielded by the representatives of the eastern money-power. The western senators pretend to be led when, in fact, they are really driven.

But the signs of the storm that the Windom-Sherman scheme is preparing may already be seen in the organs of Wall street. They perceive that the measure is merely a wild attempt to bolster up silver without putting it on an equality with gold under the law. Every argument that would be employed against this scheme, with this difference, that while they would not apply to a free coinage act, they do apply to the Windom-Sherman measure. It is a wild scheme and it is intended to delay free coinage. The government can no more fix or regulate the price of silver bullion by purchasing it than it can regulate the price of any other commodity. The only same method of dealing with the silver question is to remonetize the white metal, and this can only be done by free coinage, which carries with it the seal and fiat of the government.

But, meanwhile, what are the democrats going to do? Are they under any obligation to support this wild-cat scheme of the republicans? Let us hope not. The measure has been introduced merely for the purpose of inducing the western republican senators to support the infamous force bill, and the democrats ought to fight it from the word go, especially the democrats who are in favor of free coinage.

Charles J. Bayne is making himself felt on The Augusta Chronicle; but when he writes

to strike a blow at free coinage, and at the same time enable the republicans to place the elections in the south under the control of John Davenport. It is a scheme that should be opposed by every democrat.

The Irish People and Parnell.

While it is true that Charles Stewart Parnell's immorality justifies many of his countrymen in objecting to his leadership, it does not follow that any man has the right to assassinate him or lay violent hands upon him.

The recent attacks of various mobs in Ireland upon Mr. Parnell are simply disgraceful, and without a shadow of excuse. If his enemies do not wish to hear his speeches they should stay away from his meetings. When they attempt to forcibly prevent him from speaking and assault him, and blind him with quicklime, they are acting like Irishmen, but like savages.

Give the man a chance. He has appealed to his people for a hearing, and it is his right. Opposition in the shape of mob violence will only excite sympathy for him, and place him before the world in the character of a persecuted man.

The opponents of the home rule leader should give him every opportunity to make his defense. If they gag him his friends will rapidly increase in number, because the people naturally love fair play, and when the struggle is between a mob and a man they rarely ever fail to side with the man.

It is to be hoped that there will be no repetition of the recent disturbances in Ireland. The interest of the state calls for this.

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THAT ROBBERY.

THE POLICE ARE AFTER THE MARKHAM HOUSE ROBBERS.

One of the Men Suspected Arrested in Cobb County Yesterday—To Be Brought to Atlanta for Identification.

Chief Connolly and the detectives are fully satisfied that the Markham house robbery was a genuine affair.

In fact they believe they have one of the guilty parties.

He was captured Thursday night in Cobb county,